

THE CHARLEROI MAIL

VOL. XIV. NO 225

CHARLEROI, WASHINGTON CO., PA. MONDAY, APRIL 6, 1914

ONE CENT

NEARLY ALL MINES IN FOURTH POOL SUSPENDED

Scale Matters Now Claiming Attention of Miners

MEETINGS ARE HELD

One Takes Place at Fayette City Sunday With 1,000 Workmen Present

From present indications virtually all of the mines in the fourth pool of the Pittsburgh district are closed for at least a two weeks' suspension pending the adjustment of a wage scale. These miners, as well as a large element in the third pool, embracing the Monongahela district refuse to accept the arrangement of the district officials and policy committee in returning to work under the old scale until a new adjustment is made and a referendum vote taken on the result. The miners of the Monongahela district of the third pool took action last week at a mass meeting at Bard, when they decided to remain out until an agreement was reached. Sunday a big mass meeting was held at Fayette City when the bulk of the miners in that community took similar action.

At the Fayette City mass meeting more than 1,000 miners were present, the majority of whom seemed to be in revolt against the action of the district officials of the United Mine Workers. Resolutions were adopted calling a mass meeting in the Union Labor Temple in Pittsburgh on April 10. The resolutions call the present time the crucial hour of the forces in the Pittsburgh district, the majority of which is idle.

It was decided not to return to work until after a vote has been taken at the mass meeting on April 10. The officials of the United Mine Workers were invited to attend the mass meeting next Friday when they will be asked to rescind their order advising the miners to return to work under present conditions. Among the mines affected are the Fayette City, Arnold, Appollo, Red Stone, Tremont and Nami mines. Among the speakers were E. S. McCullough of Monongahela, former vice president of the organization, and Dan Boland of Fairhope.

At California sentiment expressed at the miners' celebration April 1 was virtually along the same lines, and Vesta No. 4 and all the other mines so far as learned on this side of the river are idle.

President Van Bitter of the district organization of United Mine Workers issued an official circular Saturday to all the local unions in which he called attention that the temporary agreement of the district officials had been sanctioned by the national organization, subject to final approval by the membership. It is assured the miners that no final adjustment of the wage scale will be made by the scale committee until it has been approved by a referendum vote of the organization.

This circular letter, it is hoped, will bring about a clear understanding of the conditions and cause the hesitating men to return to work until such time as they may be told otherwise. President Bitter is ill but Vice Pres-

(Continued on fourth page)

Presents His Resignation

Rev. T. J. Hackett Announces Intention to Quit First Presbyterian Church

Rev. J. T. Hackett, who has been pastor of the First Presbyterian church for several years on Sunday tendered his resignation as pastor to his congregation. No date is set for the resignation to take effect. It is to be acted upon by the congregation at a special meeting tonight at the church. Rev. Hackett gives no reason for his resignation.

WEDDING AN EVENT OF TODAY

Washington Ave. Church is Scene of Colenso-Lectercq Nuptials

TO LIVE IN PITTSBURG

Miss Aline Leclerc, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Leopold Leclercq of Seventh street and Lincoln avenue, and George Colenso of Pittsburg, were married this morning at the Washington Avenue Presbyterian church by Rev. John R. Burson, their wedding being the first that had ever taken place in the church. Pretty appointments that were carried out with careful attention to detail characterized the affair. The ring ceremony was used.

The slow procession of the bridal party to the altar began just at the hour of 10:30. To the beautiful strains of the Lohengrin wedding march rendered by the pianist, Miss Bethel Bowman, the ribbon girls, Olive McKay, Irene Manon, Edna Roberts and Marie Lancaster, wended their way down the aisle. They halted halfway down. Then the two ushers, Russell Blythe and John Clutter. The attendants marched next. They were Miss Jennie Leclerc, a sister of the bride and Ralph S. Colenso, a brother of the groom. Then came the bridal couple.

The bride was charmingly attired in a costume of white charmeuse. White rosebud trimmings enhanced the loveliness of the gown. She carried a shimmering bouquet of white bridal roses and lilies of the valley. Her bridesmaid carried a bouquet of pink sweet peas.

During the pronouncement of the sacred words making the two man and wife Miss Bowman played softly "Oh Promise Me" and as the recessional march rendered Mendelssohn's Wedding march. Mr. and Mrs. Colenso had a cab waiting to convey them from

Continued on second page.

BASEBALL MAN ON JOB; ENTHUSIASTIC

President Wreath of New Charleroi Team Announces List of Players Signed-To Have Big Opening

Full of enthusiasm and confidence of a good baseball season in Charleroi President Paul Wreath of the Charleroi club in the new Pennsylvania West Virginia Class D league dropped into town Saturday and started getting things in shape for the coming of his team and the opening of his baseball season. The season in Charleroi will open on May 22, when McKeesport will play here. Charleroi will play their first game of the official season at McKeesport on May 20.

The opening date here, according to President Wreath will be a memorable one. An automobile parade will toss the first ball at the beginning of the game at the ball park. Already the capable and able president has started preparations for this feature. Burgess S. L. Woodward will have a part and he will toss the first ball at the beginning of the game at the ball park.

President Wreath has another scheme. Naturally enough he has a hunch that the Charleroi team will have a nickname. It must have a good one. So a plan will be announced in a few days whereby coupons will be published, returnable to the Mail. Women of Charleroi will be asked to suggest names for the club—but then the publicity agent who will grind out "dope" for the new team will attend to details later on.

President Wreath believes Charleroi will prove a good town for a good ball club. He is going to run affairs himself except in the management of the Mariner, Mich., club of the Michigan team, and "Hank" O'Day, a man with a reputation four miles long will do that. Hank is shrewd. In the winter time he holds down a sleuth job on the city detective force in Toledo, Ohio. Between gum-shoeing for jaw-breakers, law-breakers, safe-breakers, and ball players he is exceedingly busy.

Hank has signed up some promising men for the Charleroi team. One of them is Edward C. Coil, of Toledo, Ohio. Coil is a young pitcher who

MONONGAHELA MAN KILLED BY TROLLEY CAR

Westley Shaner, a well known resident of Monongahela, was almost instantly killed by a street car on the Pittsburg and Charleroi line about 6 o'clock Sunday evening. The tragedy occurred at a point one-half mile from Black Diamond. The injured man was hurried to the office of Dr. Grant Furlong of Donora where he died five minutes after his arrival.

The car which hit Shaner was in charge of Motorman Bartley Burke and Conductor G. S. Howe. The motorman said that as his car came around the curve at the point where the tragedy occurred he saw Shaner directly ahead of him in the track and so close that it was impossible to stop the car. Shaner's skull was fractured, his right arm was cut off at the shoulder and his left hand was cut off.

Mr. Shaner had spent practically his entire life in Monongahela. He was a son of Daniel and Susan Shaner.

Continued on page 2.

COUNTY HOME EXPENSES HIGH SAYS UNDERWOOD

One Man in Hospital County Controller Holds up Bills Pending an Investigation

Another Being Hunted for Gun Work of Sunday Evening at Wireton

LARGE COST PER HEAD Expenditure for Each Inmate for Quarter \$51.15 According to Report

Wireton, that suburb of Monessen, where in the past frequent disorders have occurred, was the scene of a Sunday shooting. Salvador J. Gatoni, an Italian in the Charleroi-Moresen hospital with a bullet wound running the course of a rib and Charles Vaccaro is being hunted as the man who did the shooting. What the shooting was about no one seems to know. It occurred at 6 o'clock Sunday evening. The bullet hit a rib about three inches below Gatoni's heart and continued its course to his spine. He will recover.

PNEUMONIA THE CAUSE OF DEATH

Ralph Greenwood Succumbs to Attack at the Age of 78 Years

HAD LIVED HERE LONG

Ralph Greenwood, aged 78 years, who was one of the best known residents of Charleroi, died this morning at 3:45 o'clock at his home at 308 Washington avenue after a somewhat brief illness of pneumonia. His death removed a plate glass worker who has long resided in Charleroi and worked at the local plant of the Pittsburg Plate Glass company for years as a specialist.

Mr. Greenwood came to the United States from Lancaster, England with his mother and other members of the family when he was but nine years old. The family settled in Patterson, N. J., and lived there for a time. Finally Mr. Greenwood came to Pittsburg and from Pittsburg to the Monongahela valley. In 1896 he moved with his family to Charleroi to the home that he erected on Washington avenue.

He was married in 1867. His widow, Mrs. Priscilla Greenwood, survives him. Also five daughters are living. They are Miss Elizabeth Greenwood of Charleroi; Mrs. I. Lawson of Center avenue, Pittsburg; Miss Ella Greenwood of Charleroi; Mrs. B. Lee Trawaha of Avalon, and Miss S. R. Collins of Washington avenue, Charleroi.

Mr. Greenwood also had three grandchildren, Wilbert Collins, Wil and previous to this morning had been attacked three times.

In addition to being shot through the head Baddelina has a finger broken.

Continued on second page.

Officers have been elected by Community Club No. 1 of Charleroi, as follows: President, Lee Showers; secretary, Charles O. Frye; treasurer, Carl Corwin. The officers will continue in office for one year.

K. Tener, Pres. S. A. Walton, Vice Pres. R. H. Rush, Cashier.

COME BACK

to the principles of saving, if you have drifted from the path of economy, and you will surely reap the reward of your efforts. An account with the First National Bank will be of great assistance to you.

4 Per cent. Interest Paid on Savings Accounts Open Saturday Evenings from 8:00 Until 9:00 o'clock Depository for the State of Pennsylvania

Easter Special

See our Special Filled Easter Basket for 10c

All sorts of Easter Toys and Novelties

MIGHTS BOOK STORE



One Who Reads A Great Deal

is likely to need glasses sooner or later. Most people dread to wear them, and put it off until they seriously weaken the eyes.

If you have any eye trouble at all, you should have your eyes tested immediately. Free

Both Phones

JOHN B. SCHAFER, Manufacturing Jeweler. 515 McKean Ave. Charleroi, Pa.

The Charleroi Mail

A Republican Newspaper

Published Daily Except Sunday by
MAIL PUBLISHING CO.
(Incorporated)

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Harry E. Price, Business Manager
W. W. Sharp, Secy. and Treas.
W. D. Chaffin, City Editor
Entered in the Post Office at Char-
leroi, Pa. as second class matter

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

For the Month \$1.00
For the Year \$10.00

Subscriptions payable in advance.

Delivered by carrier in Charleroi at
six cents per week.

Communications of public interest
are always welcome, but as an evi-
dence of good faith and not neces-
sarily for publication must invariably
bear the author's signature.

TELEPHONES

Bell-77. Charleroi-77.

Member of the Monongahela Valley
Press Association

ADVERTISING RATES

DISPLAY—Fifteen cents per inch.
Insertion. Rates for large space
contracts made known on application.

READING NOTICES—Such as
business locals, notices of meetings,
resolutions of respect, card of thanks
etc., 5 cents per line.

LEGAL NOTICES—Legal, official,
and similar advertising including
that in settlement of estates, public
sales, live stock, estray notices, no-
tices to teachers, 10 cents per line first
insertion, 5 cents per line each addi-
tional insertion.

LOCAL AGENCIES

G. S. Micht Charleroi
C. F. Hixenbaugh Belle Vernon

PERSONAL CONTACT.

Somewhere is the necessity of em-
ployers and employees getting to-
gether more desirably, concern-
ing ways and means of pro-
tection than is manifested right now
in the coal mining situation. Because
a considerable element of the miners
appear unwilling to trust their rep-
resentatives to act for them in ar-
ranging a wage scale a large portion
of them are idle when they could be
at work. They make arbitrary de-
mands that their conditions be met,
regardless of what the situation may
be from the operators' side.

If the rank and file of these miners
were more perfectly acquainted with
the details and cost of production
from the operators' side, perhaps they
would not be so arbitrary in their de-
mands. If they knew the amount of
capital necessary to open and oper-
ate a mine, and how and where this
capital is secured, the cost of produc-
tion; shipping and selling, the market
demands and the competition encoun-
tered, perhaps the operator might not
be regarded quite so much as a re-
refless tyrant who is accumulating
millions at the expense of his em-
ployees. The friction that exists be-
tween employer and employee in big
industrial concerns is now believed to
be largely due to mutual ignorance of
each other's human interests in the
scheme of production, and an effort
is being made to get together closer
in that respect.

The value of this is evidenced by
the conferences between the represen-
tatives of both operators and miners.
The miners' representatives were
made acquainted with inside condi-
tions from the operators' side and
agreed upon a compromise. The min-
ers back home, however, who are now
holding out in opposition to their
leaders, are not so well acquainted
with the situation. What is needed,
and what some big industrial con-
cerns are trying to do, is to establish
kinder human relations between them-
selves and all of their workers. When
this is done a better understanding
and more intelligent action on both
sides will banish much of the friction
that now exists.

ONE OPPORTUNITY

A newspaper note published recent-
ly serves to recall the fact that it was
only a few weeks ago that the public
generally was "cussing" the cold-
storage people for the prices of com-
modities in general and of eggs in
particular. At that time the price of
eggs was in the neighborhood of fifty

cents a dozen, whether cold storage
or otherwise. The newspaper note in
question was to the effect that eggs
are now quoted in the rural section of
Greene county at twelve cents a do-
zen.

It is a simple way to keep the
country buying all the eggs they can at twelve
cents a dozen, or thereabouts, to re-
sist the temptation to sell for fifty cents a do-
zen when the cold storage people are
not selling at their work. Their
method of keeping the country buy-
ing all the eggs they can at twelve
cents a dozen, or thereabouts, is to
sell for fifty cents a dozen when the
cold storage people are not selling at
their work. It is a simple way to
keep an immense profit, and the re-
ward is sure. The cold storage busi-
ness, however, is not an exclusive en-
terprise and there is nothing to pre-
vent any individual or co-operative
group from engaging in it at any time
and in any community.

What is needed is co-operation to
provide the necessary refrigerating
facilities and in buying and selling
the eggs. In many communities,
Charleroi for example, cold storage
facilities can be rented from plants
already established. Local dealers
could take advantage of this oppor-
tunity and reap the reward that now
goes principally to the large packing
houses of the west. There should be
cold storage facilities in every com-
munity where all producers combine to
conserve surplus home products for
local consumption. This would save
shipping charges besides keeping
the enhanced profit, when the pro-
duce is scarce and high at home.

The farmers already have co-opera-
tive cheese factories and creameries—
why not refrigerating plants?

ELECTRIC SPARKS

Certain members of Congress de-
clare railroads are just putting up a
bluff. If that is the case, Congress
should feel perfectly safe in dealing
with them on terms of entire equal-
ity.

"Did you ever have any experience
in city slum work?" "No, but I
spent four hours in Seldom Seen."

What's in a name? Well, when it is
spelled Bovossivickski, and pronoun-
ced Honus, there isn't much.

Hope springs eternal within the hu-
man breast that eventually spring will
come.

If you want to hear real growing
wait until the opening of a baseball
season in bad weather.

Pittsburg, having furnished many
millionaires and considerable paving
gold to pave New York's Great
White Way, feels mortally wounded
that it should be passed up by Uncle
Sam in favor of Cleveland, which
never furnished anything but a lake
front.

PICKED UP IN PASSING

"All city dwellers suffer from the
harsh, unnecessary noises which have
grown to be the inevitable accompani-
ment of life in a metropolis," says Dr.
Samuel G. Dixon, state commissioner
of health.

"The noises in nature are seldom dis-
cordant. The whisper of the wind
through the trees or the swish of the
waves on the shore, the chirping of
insects or the songs of the birds are
all harmonious. Contrasted with
these, the roaring of trains, the clang-
ing of the trolley, the rattle of vehicles
over the stone pavements, the honk of
automobiles, are violently discordant.
"We accustom ourselves to these
sounds to a great degree. We learn
to work amid the clatter of machines,
and the babble of voices through con-
centration of mind. Despite this ac-
quired ability however, the continued
effect of discordant sound upon the
nervous system is injurious.

"Let even a trifling illness occur
and the discords become almost un-
bearable. It is impossible to carry on
the activities of a great city without
some accompanying noises but a
large portion of those which we ex-
haust our nerve force in resisting, are
unnecessary.

"In one of the large cities of this
country a 'Society for the Suppres-
sion of Needless Noises' has accom-
plished much genuine good in secur-
ing a quiet zone about hospitals and
schools and in reducing the shrieking
of whistles, etc.

"In conducting our daily business
an effort toward the elimination of un-
necessary noise would in many in-
stances undoubtedly be repaid by the
additional concentration and effi-
ciency of employees."

A friend of George W. Cooper, the
popular Charleroi young man who
holds a responsible bank position in
Monongahela, tells a story concern-
ing him that while unheeded for as-
to the efficacy, is nevertheless good.
George and his dog, which he dignified
with the euphonious appellation,
"Falcroft"—and that was only the
first name of the naughty canine—went
over one morning to the circus ground
where men were engaged in the ha-
zardous proceeding of erecting the
"big" tent.

Both George and "Falcroft" mani-
fested an intense interest in the work.
George began to wonder what they
were doing inside the tent. He was in-
formed by a friend that no one was to
be admitted at the time. That made
little difference.

As the story goes, Cooper walked
to the entrance and started in. He
was interrupted by the doorkeeper, or
as he is more properly designated in
tent terms, the flapkeeper.

"You can't go in here, sir," he in-
formed Cooper. "I'm sorry. Later,
allright, but not now, sir, not now."

"You evidently don't know who I
am," remarked Cooper in apparent
amazement that his progress should
be halted.

"No, I'm sorry to say, I do not."
"Well, I'm the Board of Health.
Come on, Falcroft."

And George walked in and inspect-
ed the place to his own satisfaction
while the astonished flapkeeper looked
on in open-mouthed wonder.

RADFORD, VA., MAN

Run Down and Nervous. Restored to
Health by Vinol

A. D. Robinson, Radford, Va., says:
"I was all run down in health, had no
appetite and was so nervous I could
not sleep at night. Vinol was recom-
mended to me and after using one
bottle I noticed an improvement. Con-
tinuing its use I was completely re-
stored to health. The nervousness is
all gone. I can get a good night's
sleep and have a hearty appetite. I
can recommend Vinol to anyone who
suffers as I did."

Vinol is the greatest body builder
and strength creator we know of. The
curative elements of the cod's liver,
aided by the blood-making, strength-
ening properties of tonic iron con-
tained in Vinol, restore the lacking
ingredients to the blood and the re-
sult is health, strength and vigor.

If you need building up try a bottle
of Vinol with the understanding that
your money will be returned if it does
not help you. Piper Bros., Druggists
Charleroi, Pa.

P. S.—If you have Eczema try our
Saxo Salve. We guarantee it.

KILLED BY CAR

Continued from page 1.

He was employed as a caulker at No.
12 docks of the River Coal company.
His wife, two daughters and three
sons survive. There also survive three
brothers and one sister: R. J. Shan-
er, Moberly, Mo.; Frank S. Shaner,
Monongahela; J. D. Shaner, Suter-
ville and Mrs. T. A. Hamilton, Mon-
ongahela.

Coroner James Heffran was notified
of the tragedy.

PNEUMONIA

(Continued from first page)

Liam Trawaha and Leola Trawaha.
Mr. Greenwood was an Odd Fellow
for 40 years and at the time of his
death he was connected with the
Belle Vernon lodge. He was a mem-
ber of the First Presbyterian church
of Charleroi.

While residing in Charleroi Mr.
Greenwood conducted a livery and
shop that was an important adjunct to
the Pittsburg Plate Glass company's
plant. This was a shop used in the
preparation of some of the material
used in the glass manufacture. He
was highly regarded by the company
as a specialist. He retired from ac-
tivity only last year, and one of the
last things he did before retiring was
to take a trip to Pittsburg for some
material. He walked from the heart
of the city over to the Northside to
a store, a long distance. This he did
for fear of missing the place if he
should travel by car.

READ THE MAIL

HOLY WEEK SERVICES ARRANGED

Palm Sunday, the beginning of
Holy Week, was observed at St. Jo-
seph's and the other Catholic church-
es in Charleroi with the solemn cere-
monies incident to the occasion.
Palm were blessed and distributed in
commemoration of the triumphal en-
try of Christ into Jerusalem the Sun-
day before his passion. The passion,
according to Matthew was read before
the mass. The various celebrations of
Holy Week will be announced later.

SOCIALISTS ENDORSE LIST OF CANDIDATES

The Washington county Socialist
organization in a meeting recently en-
dorsed the following candidates for
party, county and state offices:

Congress, H. R. Norman, West
Brownsville; state senator, E. P. Ju-
lius, Washington; assembly, Louis
Gozziou, Charleroi; H. E. Gray, Cali-
fornia and Harry Delbarre, Califor-
nia; state committeeman, H. R. Nor-
man; county chairman, T. O. Arm-
strong, West Brownsville; county se-
cretary, George Reichard, California;
county treasurer, Eva Johnson, Allen-
port.

WEDDING

(Continued from First Page)

the church. They will take a short
wedding trip and then will be "at
home" to their friends in Pittsburg
where the groom is employed as an
artisan.

Green and white were the predom-
inating colors in the decorations.
Green and white tinted flowers were
used artistically together with strips
of white decorative effects to the en-
hancement of the beauty of the inter-
ior. The altar with its pretty green
and white trimmings was the prettiest
of all.

PROHIBS FILE PETITIONS FOR NOMINATIONS

Nominating petitions for a state
ticket were filed Saturday at Harris-
burg by officers of the Prohibition
State Committee. It is the first com-
plete set entered in the capital.

The petitions are for Madison F.
Larkin, Scranton for United States
senator; M. H. Stevenson, Pittsburg
governor; Dr. J. H. Whalen, New
Castle, lieutenant governor; C. W. R.
Smith, Landsdowne, secretary of in-
ternal affairs; S. Harper Smith, Mc-
Keesport; James J. Patton, Philadel-
phia; George Hart, Scranton, and
B. R. Pike, Erie, congress-at-large.

In the same envelope appeared
nominating petitions for H. L. Robin-
son, Uniontown, for supreme court on
the non-partisan ballot and James E.
Clark, Philadelphia, for superior court
also on the non-partisan ballot. Nom-
inating petitions filed for the house
included Cornelius Carson, pres-
ent member, Democrat, Washington
county.

A Medicine of Merit.

A proprietary medicine, like every-
thing else that comes before the pub-
lic, has to prove its merits. The law
of the survival of the fittest applies
in this field as in others. The reason
for the tremendous success of Lydia
E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is
because it has been fulfilling a real
human need for forty years, so that
today thousands of American women
owe their health and happiness to the
marvelous power of this famous med-
icine made from roots and herbs—na-
ture's remedy for woman's ills.

TWO-PART WESTERN

DRAMA AT THE LYRIC
"Indian Blood," a two-part western
drama will be shown at the Lyric
theatre tonight. The picture portrays
in addition to a story of true heart
interest some Indian customs. "His
Wife," a two-part picture featuring
Harry Meyers will be another good
feature of this evening's program.
"Married Men," a comedy will com-
plete the program.

Roquet Contributes 15 Loads.

In a clean-up of an apartment
house at Moreness known as the
"Roquet Flats," 15 loads of filth and
rubbish were hauled away. Complaint
was made to the burgess who forced
the clean-up.

VALUE OF PROPER SPELLING

Attribute Highly Valued in Commer-
cial Life, and is a Sense to
Be Developed.

Good spelling and intelligent punc-
tuation are the accomplishments that
keep many gray-haired women draw-
ing good salaries as stenographers in
downtown offices. The manager of a
typewriting office from which are sent
hundreds of stenographers makes no
secret of the fact that good spellers
are scarce.

"We had a customer come in the
other day," said the manager, "who
had evidently had a run of hard luck
in the spelling line. He wanted a
woman who could spell. 'No matter
if she's cross-eyed and has a hunch
on her back,' he said, 'if she can spell
and write an intelligent letter.' While
this was a rather extreme case it
shows that employers are beginning
to grow impatient over the careless
spelling of today."

Another office sending out many ste-
nographers has a series of test letters
prepared especially with spelling
catches for the unwary. Common
words, famous as pitfalls for careless
spellers, are strewn throughout these
specimen letters. Fully half the ap-
plicants put an extra e in separate;
in many cases the e before the last
syllable in noticeable is missing, while
the correct placing of the i's in the
word parallel reduces many of the ap-
plicants to a state of discouragement.

"Good spelling is a pretty sure sign
of mental alertness," said a business-
man with several offices and many
stenographers. "I find that if one of
our stenographers is naturally a good
speller she is interested in the cor-
rect spelling and use of new words
that come to her attention in reading
or in dictation. Now as a matter of
fact it is no small job to keep up with
the spelling of the hundreds of new
words."

"Our oldest stenographer and our
best speller keeps on her desk a lit-
tle book not more than an inch thick,
but it has more first aids to poor spell-
ers than anything I've ever seen. She
doesn't use it much, but everybody
else does."—Chicago Record-Herald.

UNDERSTOOD ALL THE REST

On Only One Comparatively Unimpor-
tant Point Was the Juror
at Fault.

It quite often happens that in ad-
dressing a jury, the lawyers will de-
liver their appeals to the one member
who seems to them the most intelli-
gent. They consider that by so doing
they can impress him and his influ-
ence upon the other members will be
valuable.

In a recent case, all the testimony
had been taken, the lawyers had
summed up and the judge had charged
the jury, when the juror who ap-
peared the most intelligent, and to
whom both counsel had made their
impassioned appeal, arose, and stated
that he wished the court to give him
some information.

"I have been bothered a great deal,"
he said, "about two words the law-
yers have been using all the time."

"What are they?" asked the court,
expecting to be called upon to ex-
plain the meaning of some words
like "res inter alios acta."

"Why, the words that I don't know
the meaning of," said the juror, "are
'plaintiff' and 'defendant.'"—Ex-
change.

An Improving World.

A somewhat old-fashioned Bostonian
who more than a score of years ago
was very prominent in public life re-
marked recently: "I have observed
with interest quite a change in the
personal habits of men during the
past 25 years. It used to be very
common to see business and profes-
sional men, as well as those in public
life and holding official positions,
wearing silk hats and Prince Albert
coats every day in the week, and if
they smoked at all they smoked ci-
gars. Nowadays silk hats are rarely
seen on week days downtown anyway,
and cigarette smoking seems to be
quite the thing. I do not think the
new fashion is quite so dignified or
manly as the old, but on the whole I
am convinced the world is growing
better all the time."

Horse's Tobacco Habit is Expensive.

A Beverly teamster is lamenting the
fact that his horse has acquired the
tobacco habit and he is wondering if
his employer would "stand for" an ex-
pense account.

The horse, which started in one the
habit by taking an occasional nibble
of "fine cut," now expects a plug a
day and the driver says the animal
will "loaf on the job" unless he re-
ceives that allowance.

The habit has become an expensive
one for the driver, and he declares it
has reached a point where he must
do one of two things, quit using to-
bacco himself or get "the boss" to
advance money for the horse's share.
—Boston Post.

"Rabbit Drives" Advocated.

The western farmer dislikes the
coyote, and a bounty is offered for
its pelt; the result is that the coyotes
have greatly diminished. But, says
the Portland Oregonian, the killing of
the coyotes has resulted in a great
increase of rabbits; many experi-
ments have been made to diminish
their number by inoculating them with
disease, but without satisfactory re-
sults. Rabbit "drives" are the only
sure remedy; 16,000 jack rabbits were
killed in one county in Oregon in
this way last winter.

WORDS THAT REALLY SPEAK

Many Expressions in the Language
That Seem to Convey Instan-
taneous Meaning.

Bang—"A sudden noise like that
from a gun" is the definition given by
the dictionary. But the explanation
is misleading and futile, for a "bang"
is—well, what better describes it
than the simple word itself?

So many of our most expressive
words seem similarly to have sprung
from a desire to form with the lips a
sound mimicking the thing described.
Why waste words on a definition of
the word "splash," for example? You
hear all the abrupt, restless bearing
of the waters in that one word.

And does even a baby need to be
told what "buzz" means when a blue
bottle is leading a forlorn hope against
the pantry window?

"Tinkle," "whistle," "whine," "gur-
gle," "cackle," "icy"—these are only a
few of our other eloquently descrip-
tive words.

It is also extremely interesting to
note the sharp distinction drawn be-
tween the words of opposite meaning
so as to emphasize their difference in
sound—rhyme, "brisk, lazy" (or "slug-
gish"); "hot, icy"; "down, up"; "jol-
ly, miserable," and so on.

EXERCISE IN THE FRESH AIR

No Doctor's Prescription So Valuable
as This Simple and Pleasant
Occupation.

When health is the great desidera-
tum one should not hesitate to make
almost any sacrifice to obtain it. This
was well illustrated by the man who
recently double-crossed the continent
in 322 days. At the time of his leav-
ing on this journey afoot he was
threatened with consumption. He
realized that fresh air, exercise and
sunshine formed the perfect trinity
that spells health. He started on that
long tramp expecting health as the re-
sult. Did he get it? Sure. One gets
what he expects—not merely what he
hopes for; not merely what he de-
sires, but he must expect to get that
for which he hopes and desires; then
lay hold of the means, as did this
man, whereby the object may be ob-
tained and then retained. He is, as
the result of his effort, in the "pink
of condition." He weighed 104 pounds
at the start, 140 pounds at the finish
—and placed a good round thousand
to his credit. Best of all, he walked
away from disease. Go, thou, and do
likewise.

Women Multiply Their Trouble.

The popularity of bridge has swept
all records so far this season. Any
prominent society dame gets an aver-
age of, say, one invitation per after-
noon. This she could manage beauti-
fully were the invitations for succes-
sive dates. But suppose they bunch
themselves so that she gets a half
dozen for the same afternoon? So-
ciety, through necessity, has evolved
a novel plan to meet this. It is the
substitute. By the operation of this
plan, the much-rushed society woman
is enabled to enjoy her afternoon of
bridge at the house she chooses, se-
cure in the knowledge that she is be-
ing represented by her proxies in five
other homes. Bridge for bridge's sake
has resulted, for the invasion of the
proxy has done away with the social
aspect to a marked degree. But the
proxy player has come to stay, as
she is a necessity in the strenuous
life of the social swim.

Tragedy in Women's Hats.

There is a tragedy in every wom-
an's hat. It seems almost as cruel to
pay girls who make the dainty flowers
in France a pittance as to kill the
birds of brilliant plumage in Brazil.
Thirty cents a day, 20 and 15, with
an occasional 75 for rare skill in mak-
ing roses, deducting for loss of time
and slack work, tells the story of
wretchedness and woe. Summed up
the average is not far from \$60 a year
on which to support existence. Ameri-
can lovers of French millinery will
be amazed at the wages paid young
women in France gifted with deft
fingers and rare taste, especially
when they take the prices charged
for Parisian hats into considera-
tion.

Sickness Caused by Wireless.

Wireless operators, particularly on
shipboard, are subject to an anemic
condition that manifests itself in pa-
lor, loss of appetite and headaches.
Blood tests show a diminished num-
ber of red corpuscles.

It has been customary to charge
this to the poor quarters many of the
wireless operators occupy. But it now
seems that the presence of too much
ozone in the confined air and the pres-
ence of electric currents of high fre-
quency exercise a bad effect that as
yet is poorly defined.

The same condition has been ob-
served among the electricians at great
power stations like that at Niagara.

He Wanted Better Odds.

The first time Bill, the farm hand,
ever complained of feeling sick his
boss sent him to town with the ad-
dress of a doctor he knew. Bill came
back next day and reported:

"Well, I took my medicine, but not
from that doctor you sent me to—no,
sirree!"

"Why not? Couldn't you find him?"
"Oh, I found his place, all right,
with his name on a brass plate on the
door. But underneath the name it
said 'to L.' I wain't goin' to take
no such risks as that. There was an-
other doctor next door, and his sign
read 'to S.' The odds was so much
better that I went to him."

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Pittsburgh, Pa.

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TRAVELER RELATES HIS WOES

Experience at Russian Custom House
Worse Than Anything Experienced
Even in America.

The method of examination of passengers' chattels by the Russian excise officers is the subject of an interesting article by Robert Weatherburn in "The Railway Magazine," the New York Tribune's London correspondent writes.

Describing his arrival at St. Petersburg, Mr. Weatherburn says: "Amid vociferations and hoarse shouting, we at length moored alongside the quay of Washili Ostroff (one of the islands on which St. Petersburg is built). The babel of tongues in various languages had almost a bewildering effect. From this I was aroused by the customs officials, who, seizing my trunks and boxes and demanding my passport, led me to their superior. The examination was pretty stiff, and it included the smelling and testing by a lot of dirty-handed persons of certain jars of preserves and plum cakes which I had taken in my baggage, and it was not exactly amusing to see the hasty and indiscriminate manner adopted in repacking those innocent articles.

"Heavy boots and plum cakes, preserves, writing paper and ink, well ironed white shirts and collars, neckties crammed into coat sleeves—all that had taken weeks to carefully pack and stow away—were thrown in a mass in a box or trunk, the gaping lids of which, failing to reach the lock by some inches, seemed to remain open mouthed in silent protest against such ill usage.

"Afterward the dirty hands were held out for 'match,' or tea money, an institution of which I knew more. The quarrelling of the Ivostchiks, or cabmen, who, like sharks, had already scented their prey, would at any other time have been intensely comical.

"After some trouble I succeeded in getting the lids of my boxes closed, but not until plum cake and boot heels, burst preserves, white shirts, ink, castor oil and pills were all commingling in one glorious state of democracy. Half an hour later found me in the English hotel, where, after recounting my troubles, I was laughed at, the experience being of nearly every-day occurrence."

Making Man Love Woman.

Can a woman make a man love her? Yes, often she can if she lays herself out to do it. But not always. The most important point is that he must not know it.

The world's history has many instances of the love-compelling power of even unattractive women. Here's the recipe:

To compel love a woman must sympathize with a man.

She must not often contradict him. She must flatter him and let him think that his opinion is the only one that matters.

She must put him into good conceit with himself.

She must exert her powers of charm and never bore him.

She must be bright and amusing in his presence.

She must see a good deal of him, for absence generally makes the heart grow fonder—of some one else.—Rehoboth Sunday Herald.

Jeffersonian Simplicity.

It was August. The secretary of state had called at the White House to talk over the impending war with Japan. The hired man was sitting on the front steps playing a mouth organ, while a rosy-cheeked maid kept time with her churning.

The secretary of state strolled around to the lot back of the executive mansion. Here he discovered the president and vice-president pitching horseshoes. Both wore overalls and gingham shirts.

"Howdy, Bill?" nodded the president and the vice-president.

"Howdy, Woody; howdy, Tom?" returned the secretary of state.

"Sit down and referee this game, Bill," said the president. "Tom has bet me a yearling heifer against my bicycle that he beats me. Then you can stay for supper, Bill, and we'll have a game of checkers."—Exchange.

Goats to Protect Sheep.

In order to frustrate an attack on his flock of sheep by a catamount, or panther, David Glover, of near Hanesville, has purchased two Angora goats. The pugnacity of these goats is such that no animal of prey dare attempt to despoil a flock.

The sheep raisers of that wild section have suffered severe losses to their flocks of late years since the big increase in black bears and catamount and now with a real panther in the neighborhood it became necessary to do something desperate. Mr. Glover hit upon the Angora goat idea, and it seems to have settled the problem. The goats are masters of all they survey, all right, even the men folk fighting shy of getting too close to the sturdy creatures. At this season of the year the sheep are on the wild ranges. Other sheep raisers are watching Mr. Glover's experiment.—Philadelphia North American.

William Was Wise.

William, who was erecting an edifice out of building blocks, showed such unusual bungling workmanship that his father, who is a carpenter, took him to task.

"What kind of a shack would you call that?" he asked the boy.

"Oh, that's all right, papa," replied William. "I'm building it to rent."

ENGLISH SLANG A RIDDLE

Language of Cricket Game as Confusing as American Report of Baseball Game.

Why so much slang should accompany the report of a baseball game is a mystery of America that no Englishman has ever solved. Really, you know, it's quite absurd; and a jolly bit confusing, old chap.

Of course, baseball slang is confusing to the stranger to the game, but an Englishman should never criticize our baseball slang, as Arnold Bennett, W. L. George and many others have done. Cricket slang is just as confusing, just as foolish to stranger ears—and, no doubt, just as essential to the game.

In describing the recent Eton and Harrow match at Lord's, a big event in the cricket season, the London Sphere uses a few phrases that sound like an American sporting page:

"The bat must have come forward crooked and it is not surprising to see the leg stump turning cartwheels.

"The best ball sent down in the match. It started well outside the off stump, swerved inward late in its flight, and fairly fizzed off the pitch in its new direction.

"Amory got most of his runs by beating the ball to the boundary in front of square leg, and he was not a bit particular about the line on which the ball was pitched. Several went from outside off stump, but this one pitched on his pads. Oates, behind the wicket, jumped to the leg side to save the possible bye. Eventually Amory tried one cow shot too many and the middle stump went for a walk."

TWO USES FOR WIRE-GLASS

Used Primarily for Fireproofing, It is Also Said to Be Burglar-Proof.

Wire-glass is said to be both burglar-proof and fireproof. In the first case, the wire netting embedded in its center cannot, it is claimed be broken or cut noiselessly, so that entrance by means of doors or cellar coverings of this material by thieves is rendered difficult, if not impossible. Such glass is, however, more often employed for fireproofing than for other purposes, and it enters largely into the construction of elevator doors, partitions, windows etc.

One expert, who has tested wire-glass up to 1,700 degrees Fahrenheit, keeping it at this high temperature for half an hour at a time, states that at the first rush of heat the glass crackles, but that the netting holds it together, so that the flame cannot pass through. It will, it seems, hold flame up to the melting point, which is different in different kinds of glass since some melt at 1,000 degrees and others withstand 2,000 degrees successfully. When a stream of water is turned on wire-glass that has melted almost to the running point, it immediately solidifies, so that it is a material well suited for elevator shafts, where a sudden rush of flame would crack ordinary glass and admit fire to all floors.—Harper's Weekly.

Describing Gout.

A well-known clubman in the smoking room the other evening gave some of his fellow members a picturesque description of the gout.

"You lie in bed," he said, "with the gouty foot stretched out, and you feel as though the sole of it was pressed against the bars of a red-hot fire. In the middle of the furnace is a fellow with a gun loaded to the muzzle with red-hot needles. Presently he fires the gun at your foot and you feel the red-hot needles travel up your leg and come out at the knee, not all at once, but like the animals went into the ark, two by two. When the last couple of needles have finished the course you find yourself with fear and wondering . . . it will be before the fellow fires the gun again. Presently you find he is under contract to fire it every five minutes and you get ready for the discharge. But you can never be said to get accustomed to it, because the black guard loads it with a new kind of red-hot needle every time, and sometimes adds half a dozen red-hot corkscrews. That's the gout."

Annual Infliction.

An east Cleveland young man, accompanied by his fiancée, lately called at the home of a mutual friend, where there had been a recent addition to the family. They were greeted at the door by the young wife and mother, who happened to be suffering from a severe cold. After an exchange of conventional commonplaces the young man inquired after the welfare of the baby. And the young matron understood him to be asking about her cold. Hence the following startling reply: "Well, I have one every year about this time, but this is the meanest one I've ever had"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Changing Lead to Gold.

Professor Soddy makes the assertion boldly that it is only a question of application to change lead into gold. He says that while now we can only work with electricity at 100,000 volts, it is only a matter of perfecting the method to be able to work at ten times that voltage, when the baser metals can be changed into the more precious. In other words, electricity, when brought to its highest efficiency and application, is the real Philosopher's Stone for which the alchemists of the middle ages searched so long.

HONOR FOR OLD JOKES

REALLY, HAVE THEY NOT A GOOD CLAIM TO FRIENDSHIP?

Old Books, Old Wines, Old Friends
Held Up to Reverence, Why Not
the Memory of Laughter of
Past Years?

Why should we halt with such an appreciative and sympathetic gusto to poetic sentiment? Old books, old wine and old friends, and yet hesitate to admit to the loving companionship "and old jokes"? Why should not the crown of immortality, be openly placed upon the honored hero of an ancient anecdote? Why do we insist upon having our factious stories served like our buckwheat cakes, hot and fresh? Why do we sneeringly stigmatize a "twice-told" jest as a "chestnut" and a "bromide"? Why do we shun the companionship of the unfortunate wretch who repeats his stories? Why is such a reputation regarded as a certain symptom of senile dementia? Why has the name of "Joseph Miller" become a byword?

A man may repeat a thousand times a gem from Milton or Shakespeare, and society applauds his brilliancy, a writer in the Boston Herald asserts. Let him repeat an ancient bit of wit, and youth shakes its pitying head, and whispers, "He has fallen into his anecdote." As the poet says, "There's something more than natural in this if philosophy could find it out." For a good joke is as immortal as a good book. Nay, it is a rarer gem. For there are very few jests of the first order of the world.

But whenever you find an anecdote redolent with the exquisite aroma of true comedy, you will almost always find, after chemical analysis, that it is an old friend in a new disguise. Old jokes, like rare old masters, are being constantly restored for the joy of an unfamiliar age. We are laughing today over jests that shook the sides of Shakespeare and rare Ben Johnson; nay, that wrinkled the face of jolly Aristophanes; and have come to us as precious heirlooms through Rabelais and Boccaccio.

The very humorous journals that despise the "chestnut" and the "bromide" are serving us in the interstices stories, disguised in modern slang, that are centuries old. A very acute observer has confidently asserted that there are only seven original funny stories in the world. The whole brood of modern witticisms spring from those few progenitors. Another common trick of the joke mechanics is to take a story and foster it upon some individual who has secured a passing reputation for humor.

The higher critics say that Solomon did not compose the book of Proverbs. He established a local reputation and every obscure fellow in the kingdom who wanted to float his scanty stock of wisdom put the king's label on it. And the modern funny man takes an ancient joke and saddles it upon Lincoln, Read, Depew or Mark Twain.

Our genial philosopher, Mr. Dooley, says: "The last man that makes a joke owns it." Now, as the scripture says, "These things ought not to be." Why should these royal and imperial jokes be disowned, stripped of their kingly robes, and sneaked in through the back door of modern life? What crown jewels could equal in preciousness one of these original seven gems of mirth, that were born when the world was young? Why should we not honor the old men who can recall the imperishable jests that filled the vanishing with "unextinguishable laughter"? Let us add to the joyous trinity of old books, wine and friends the sweet companionship of old stories.

Ready to Help.

A. J. Drexel Biddle, the chief of the great chain of Drexel Biddle Bible classes, was condemning in Philadelphia a charity society that spent more of its income in ferreting out fake than in relieving genuine distress.

"There's not much help in such a charity as that," said Mr. Drexel Biddle. "It reminds me of the woman at whose door a tramp knocked on a bitter March day.

"The tramp was miserably clad, and under the beating of the terrible March winds the poor fellow was blue and shivering with cold.

"'Lady,' he gasped, 'I've hardly got a rag to my back. Can you help me?'

"'Why, certainly.' There's my rag bag behind the door," he lady answered calmly. 'Help yourself!'

G. B. S. Defines Socialism. George Bernard Shaw says: "Socialism means equal division of the national income among all the inhabitants of the country, of the maintenance of that equal division as an invariable social postulate to the very root of the constitution. The problem socialism offers to politicians and economists is how to make this postulate workable."

Mr. Shaw believes that the process of redistributing income already begun by legislation, together with the pooling tendencies of capital, will lead to an examination of the overwhelming objections to income inequality.

That Was All.

Old Acquaintance—Why, good land, Lofin, is that you? I haven't seen you before in 14 years! What are you doing in our little town?

Promoter (on still hunt for factory location)—Oh, just taking in the sites.

NEED WEDDING DOWRY

EUROPEAN YOUTHS NOT SEEKING PORTIONLESS GIRLS.

Necessity for Certain "Dot" is an Accompaniment of Marriage Ceremony, and Its Absence Means a Life of Celibacy.

A well known woman artist in Copenhagen evolved a shrewd idea for the foundation of an insurance company for the exclusive benefit of women, writes M. Winifred Jones in the London Express. A reasonable premium was to be paid to insure against the possibility of finding no husband. Ladies who marry before forty lose all the money they have paid, which goes to the benefit of those who reach the age limit unmarried and who receive an income for the rest of their lives.

In France, to which we look as the home of the dowry, we have it on the authority of M. Brioux, "La Femme Seule," that "there are about 2,000,000 single women in France today," and that many of these do not marry, because they have no "dot." The daughter of workmen who are too well educated to marry a workman and the workman does not want to marry them, because the girls are too poor.

At the same time the system of the "dot" obtains in France where the "parents put by a certain sum every week" for a girl's dowry when she grows up. The fate of the dowryless girl in France is much worse, from the matrimonial point of view, than that of her similarly dowryless sister in England, where marriages would indeed be few and far between in any class were a dowry an indispensable adjunct to "tying the knot."

In Germany there is the Stifte (charitable institution), described by Mrs. Alfred Sidwick. "There are Stifte from which a woman may absent herself for the greater part of the year, and yet draw an income from its funds and have a room or rooms appointed to her use; there are others where residence is compulsory. Some are open only to descendants of the founders; some will take vacancies.

"A woman may have to wait year after year for a chance of getting in or she may belong to one that will admit her at a certain age. . . .

Some are just sets of rooms with certain privileges of light and firing attached. . . . But you cannot be much among the Germans without seeing women who have been educated, endowed, helped in distress or supported in old age by one of these organizations.

In Greece it is considered wrong for brothers to marry until their sisters have been wed. Again girls must marry in order of seniority. It would not be right for a girl to be married while she had an elder sister who remained single. The men of a family are thus naturally anxious to see their sisters settled; and as a dowry is indispensable, its provision is often a matter of serious anxiety and the fruit of great self-denial on the part of the brothers if the parents are dead.

"There are cases in which brothers have remained unmarried and devoted all their hard earned savings to the dowries of their sisters. Among the poorer classes emigration is resorted to, not infrequently solely with this object, and many a dowry comes to a Greek maiden from across the Atlantic.

"The average young woman living in luxury in her father's house," says a famous novelist, "is between the devil and the deep sea," on account of the English system of—in the case—piling the money on the eldest son.

There is a happy medium, and though it takes a good deal to remove hidebound prejudice and custom, once the Englishman is convinced of the justice of a plea, he is rarely deaf to it, and "money is a greater necessity to the woman than to the man, because any man who is a real man can work; but many a woman brought up in sheltered idleness can't work; that is, can't work to gain an income and independence, and so, sooner or later, without money or without courage, she sinks submerged."

Cause of Malaria.

The discovery that malaria is not due to miasma or to poisonous air of any sort, but is transmitted from one person to another by a mosquito of the Anopheles variety, was made by Maj. Ronald Ross, a surgeon of the British army, formerly in the India service and now connected with the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine. He had been a careful student of the problem for several years when in a series of experiments in 1895 he succeeded in infecting birds with malaria from the bites of mosquitoes. Later in the same year and in 1899 three Italian physicians, A. Bignami, G. Bastianelli and S. Grassi, applying the methods of Ross, succeeded in infecting human beings. Major Ross and the same physicians had proved, in previous experiments, that men could not be infected with malaria with air or water brought from malarious localities.—Joseph Buckle Bishop in Scribner's Magazine.

What Kills Them.

Mr. Bacon—It is said that American railroads kill an average of 32 persons daily.

Mrs. Bacon—Well, when we see the foul air in those smoky I should think the average is higher than that even.

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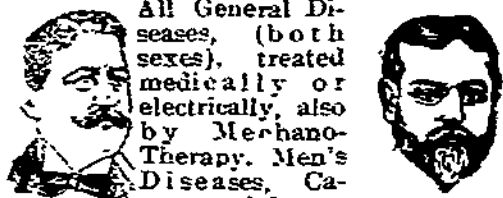
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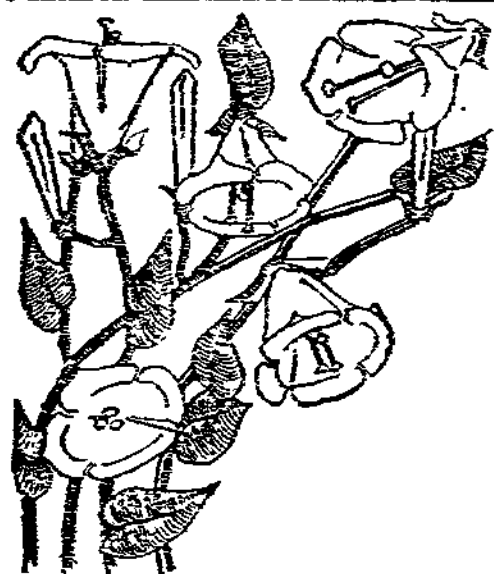
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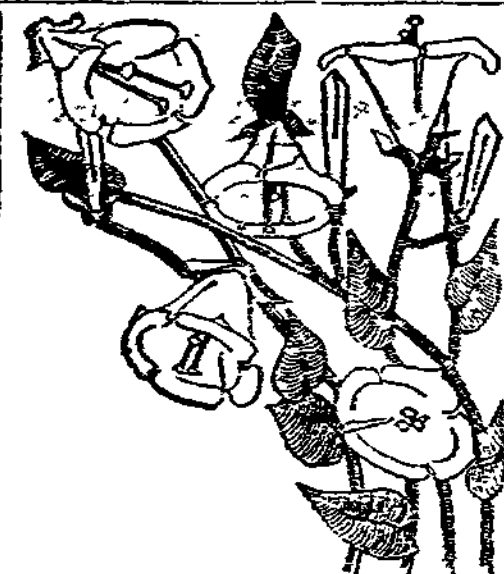
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Women's Coats, Suits and Millinery

A wonderful assortment in Suits, Coats and Dresses for Easter wear. Early purchasers get the pick of these new stylishly tailored garments.

The new styles all beautifully shown in the best Spring models.

Poplins, Crepes, Serges, Checks, Bedford Cords and Ratines, trimmed with laces, silks and self-trimmings await to you. The colors are navy, copen, new blue, wisteria, tango, green, grey, tan and black.

The newest suits—exceptional values, especially priced \$15 to \$25.

New handsome stylish Coats for woman and miss \$6.75 to \$25.

Dresses for children and grown-ups—coats for children.



Every kind of glove for Easter wear awaits you. Silk gloves, plain and embroidered, kid gloves in black, white and tan; Chamoisette gloves that will stand no end of washing. All lengths, all sizes, at prices so low you will surely want to select your Easter gloves from our recently-received stock.

Short silk gloves 50c, 75c and \$1.00
Long silk gloves 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.50
Short kid gloves... \$1.25 and \$1.50
Long kid gloves... \$2.50 and \$3.50
Chamoisette gloves, 25c, 50c and \$1.00

Men's Clothes

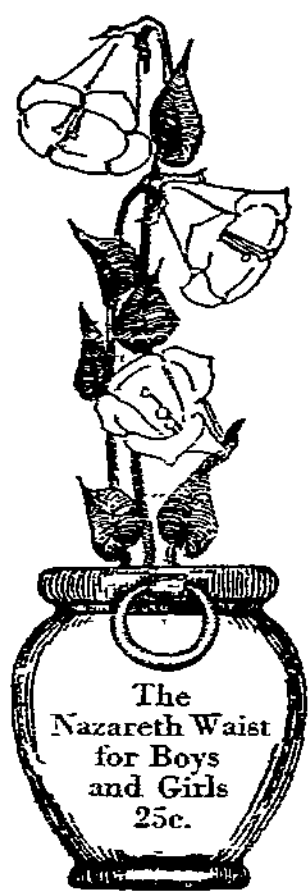
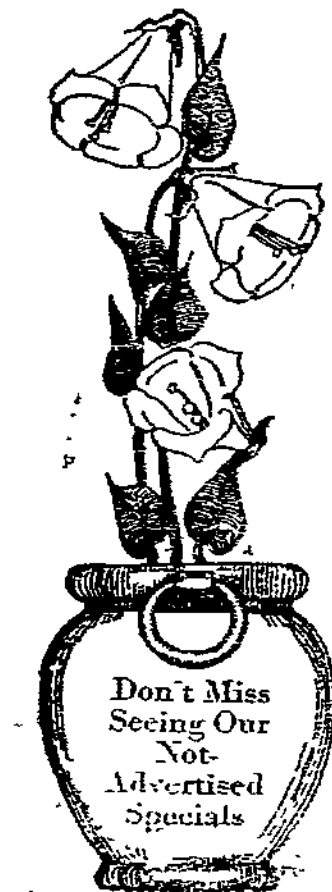
Easter from the men's standpoint means new clothes at right prices—Suit, Hat and Furnishings. Real individuality is cast in every Suit, Hat or piece of furnishing in our store. You should see these extraordinary models in R-B Fashion Clothes and Strouse Bros. High Art Clothing. They are cut and curved to perfection, they'll help you solve your Easter problem. Come in and look them over.

Men's Suits \$15.00 and up to \$22.50.

Myriads of the newest in Shirts, Ties, Hats, etc. to select from.

Don't delay your visit—it means much to you. You'll get the choice of the newest dress materials and accessories, and we have them in abundance—woolens, cotton fabrics, laces, embroideries and trimmings. A wonderful display of Ladies' Neckwear, Ribbons, Beads and Furnishings to select from.

J.W. BERRYMAN & SON



Read the Mail

New Easter Clothes

Reasonable prices will prevail at this store this season. The best merchandise for the money is our slogan.

We realize that popular prices and good clothing is what most people want. We have therefore put forth our best efforts this season to outdo all other seasons and can offer you Men's and Young Men's Suits, handsomely tailored as well as fine materials and good workmanship, at a

\$10 to \$25 price

besides a most elaborate display of

Boys' Easter Suits

One is by far the largest showing of Suits designed expressly for good serviceable wear. All the newest Spring models in Norfolk and double-breasted styles, in plain and fancy blue Serges, Cheviots and dark worsteds.

\$1.98 to \$8

GREENBERGS

Classified Ads

FOR SALE—Six room house, accommodation, good condition and best location. A snap for the price. Inquire E. J. Charles, Charleroi Savings and Trust Co. 217-1f

WANTED—First class man for collector. Only live man and a hustler need apply. The People's Store, 536 Fallowfield avenue. 220-1f

WANTED—Girl to work in store. Pleasant work. Good wages. Send name and address to 352 Mail office. 222-1f

TO RENT—Three rooms and bath, and apartment. Co-operative Store, 620 Fallowfield avenue. 224-1f

WANTED—Position as housekeeper by lady with small boy, in English or Scotch family. Apply Mrs. Marie Campbell 640 Nickman avenue, Charleroi, Pa. 225-11p

MINES SUSPENDED

Continued from first page

dent F. P. Hanaway said this week he believed all the mines in the district with the exception of those in the Fourth pool will be able to operate by this week if they want to. He believes that the Fourth pool miners gradually will return to work when they find that they are standing out alone and in an illegal manner so far as the laws of their organization are concerned.

SOCIETY AND PERSONAL

Frank Chew and Miss Lottie Hough visited with friends at Fayette City Sunday.

Albert Wilcox a student of State college is spending the Easter vacation with his parents Mr. and Mrs. M. Wilcox.

Miss Margaret Morgan spent Sunday with friends at Monessen. Henry Mouly has returned from a

ten months visit with friends and relatives in France.

Mr. and Mrs. George L. West spent Monday in Pittsburgh.

Misses Lulu and Stella Vetter of Pittsburgh were over Sunday visitors with friends in Charleroi.

Mrs. C. R. Pergrize was a Pittsburgh visitor Monday.

Miss Maude Spidell was a business caller in Pittsburgh Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Newcomer and daughter Emily were over Sunday visitors with relatives at Brownsville.

Lance Riggs visited friends and relatives at Connelville Sunday.

Miss Rosa Vetter visited relatives at Uniontown Sunday.

Misses Louise Mulliken and Edith Baird of Brownsville visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Milliken Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Price were Pittsburgh visitors Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. James Stuart of Speers were entertained at a six o'clock dinner at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Stump at North Charleroi Sunday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Riggs and daughter Metta are here from Corry, near where they were located on a farm. Benjamin Zimmers and son, Alva Zimmers have located on the Riggs' farm.

NORTH CHARLEROI

Miss Elsie Claybaugh of Fayette City was a visitor Sunday.

F. C. Phillips is spending a few days with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Phillips of Uniontown.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Sigler a daughter Saturday April 4. Dr. A. S. Sickman was a business caller in Pittsburgh.

Mrs. Lee Hanley has returned home from an extended visit in Pittsburgh.

Mrs. Margaret Hayes of Pittsburgh was a recent visitor of her daughter, Mrs. James O'Brien.

Mrs. L. M. Theakston has returned to her home in Brownsville after visiting her niece Mrs. Harry Booth.

A. J. PANCOCK

Piano Tuning and Repairing

Call 115-L on Bell Phone or at Woodward's Store, Charleroi, Pa.

SET THE BOY TO THINKING

Youngster Had Fears as to the Effects of His Constant Diet of "Dripping."

What is dripping? Dripping, as everybody knows, is the staple food of the young British litterateur. George Glesing and his heroes all fed on bread and dripping till success smiled on them. George Moore was once a drippingite. The poet, Alfred Noyes, was said to resort to dripping when his poems had had luck.

Yes, everybody knows that dripping is supposed to be the juices, the savory essences, that fall from roasting meats.

That is the supposition. But what really is dripping—the dripping that the poor of England buy by the pound and smear upon their bread in lieu of butter?

The question, perhaps, will never be answered, but a partial solution is given to it by the fact that a London poorhouse recently bought at \$7 a ton 22 tons of dripping from—a soap works.

Alfred Noyes used to tell a dripping story.

"A little boy," he would begin "complained bitterly about the bread and dripping that formed his daily breakfast."

"It'll kill me," he whined at last. "I know it'll kill me."

"Kill you? What do you mean?"

"Why, I've been feeling bad lately and now I know it's all this dripping what's the cause of the trouble. I read it in a book."

"Some pure food rubbish, I dare say! And what, precisely, did you read in this vile book, silly?"

"I read," whined the urchin, "that constant dripping wears away a stone."

CAT AN EXPERT "FISHERMAN"

Has Learned Meaning of Line in Water, and Has the Patience of the Perfect Angler.

Cats are known to be fond of fish, but it is not every cat that is willing to go out and catch enough fresh fish to furnish his own meal and supply the family breakfast table with the same food. Such an animal exists in Miami, Fla., however, and daily watches a hand line which his owner places in the water. When the cork bobbles the cat dashes to the office of an amusement company and sets up a loud meowing. Following the cat's footsteps to the place where the line has been dropped whoever is on duty at the office hauls in the fish to the tune of purring of the proud and satisfied cat. Some months ago the cat happened to be on the dock when a fish was pulled in. He learned that his favorite food came from the water and was caught on the end of a line. Since that any line with one end in the water and one on the dock has been a source of unfailing interest to the cat. The cat's patience would put the renowned Izaak Walton to shame, for he will spend hours sitting by a line without stirring. Sometimes the cat will sit by the side of a fisherman and will tell his human companion by his meowing when a fish is beginning to nibble at the bait before the fisherman has suspected that the bait is being dangled with.

King's Grapevine.

The great vine at Hampton court palace is a slip off one at Valentines, near Wandsworth which was planted in 1758. Owing to its roots having penetrated the bed of the river, which is only 60 feet from the end of the vinehouse, the Hampton court vine grew with extraordinary rapidity. In 1890—20 years after it was planted—its main branch was 114 feet long.

Now its branches cover a space of 2,300 square feet, but the principal branch only stretches 90 feet—the length of the vinehouse. Had the house been enlarged the vine would probably cover four times as much space. As it is, the vines at Cumberland lodge, Manresa house, Roehampton and Sillwood park, Sunninghill, surpass it; while the one at Kinnel house, Breadalbane—the largest in Great Britain—covers nearly twice as great a superficial area.

Canals of the World.

China has led the world in the matter of canal making, and to this day stands first among the nations for the skillful utilization of her inland waterways. One great canal maintains communication between Peking and Canton, a distance of 1,200 miles, and the total extent of the canals of China is more than 5,000 miles. Russia owns the longest canal in the world, extending from St. Petersburg to the Chinese frontier, a distance of 4,472 miles, and also the second longest, covering 1,434 miles between Astrachan and St. Petersburg. As regards numbers of separate canals, Holland claims precedence, but her total mileage of inland waterways is only 930 miles.

What His Fee Was For.

He was always boasting about his ancestors and one day employed a genealogist to hunt them up. In due time the genealogist, pedigrees returned and was cordially received by his patron.

"So you have succeeded in tracing back my ancestors. What is your fee?"

"Two hundred dollars."

"Isn't that high?" objected the patron. "What's that for?"

"Principally," responded the genealogist, "for keeping quiet about them."

FINANCIAL PANIC OF 1837

Year That Many Banks Failed and Specie Payments Were Practically Entirely Suspended.

Political rancor was at its height when Andrew Jackson vetoed the bill renewing the charter of the United States bank and removed the treasury deposits, under which opposition the bank collapsed and a vast number of state banks competed for the business, which included the issue of bank notes. In 1837 there were 604 banks, with an aggregate capital of \$291,000,000.

In the history of banking the year of 1837 is prominent for one of the worst panics that was ever known in America, which resulted in the failure of many banks and a universal suspension of specie payments throughout the country, which were not renewed until over a year and a half later, says the National Magazine. During this trying period, when banking operations were practically wiped out of existence, all the banks but three continued doing business in Boston. There were temporary suspensions of specie payments in 1857, known as the panic of '57; also in '61, when Boston followed the lead of New York, since it was evident that further attempts to tide the popular panic would mean ruin to all the interests involved. There are men still living today who remember with a shudder the trying times of '57, when the merchants met in the Boston merchant's exchange day after day, insisting that the banks must be sustained; until finally Amasa Walker rose up and said: "Gentlemen, the banks must suspend specie payments. There is no other course to be followed." There were murmurs of discontent and they were almost ready to lynch the ex-governor of the commonwealth for the bold position he had taken, but he faced them courageously, and next came the news of the suspension of the New York banks.

CURIOS FROM SOUTH POLE

Geologists and Students of World-Physics Welcome Collection Recently Received in England.

Representative selection from the various objects brought home by the scientific staff attached to the S.O. Antarctic expedition is now on exhibition at the British Natural History Museum, South Kensington. The objects include the rock fragments brought back to within 11 miles of One Ton depot by Dr. Wilson. These fragments are from Buckley Island, or Mount Buckley, which appears out of the ice cap where the glacier begins to descend toward the barrier ice. This "island" as it were parts the stream of ice. There appear to be other summits entirely buried beneath the ice stream. The fragments tell us of warm weather conditions of Devonian fishes which swam gayly in the waters of a remote period when the polar area was far different from what it is now. These fragments are of the highest importance to geologists and students of world-physiology. Among other interesting objects is the skin of a young Weddell seal. The fur is of an attractive light brown color. The birds brought home by the expedition are not yet stuffed. One is a very fine emperor penguin, whose breast feathers glister under the electric light. A gray-headed mollymawk is another fine bird. The only known insect (wingless) proper to the Antarctic is also shown. There are two sponges from the ice seas of Antarctica.

Not Sam's Fault.

Sam Snedeker, the commissary man, and held in the community to be a good churchman, annoyed the minister extremely by getting up and walking out of the church while the sermon was in progress. The preacher spoke to Sam about it.

"It isn't my fault, doc," Sam protested. "It's a sort of affliction I got."

The preacher told Sam he'd better see the camp doctor. A few days later the preacher met the doctor.

"Did Sam Snedeker come to you for advice?" asked the preacher.

"Yes," said the doctor, "but I told Sam I couldn't do anything for him."

"What was Sam's affliction?"

"Affliction! He didn't say anything about that. Sam said he'd been troubling you by walking in his sleep."—New York Post.

When She Moved.

"It requires courage to complain of a woman's hat if it inconveniences you ever so much," says a London Chronicle writer. "Most of us suffer silently, but I saw a brave man one morning on a tram car, who called the conductor's attention to a plume which kept jabbing him in the eye. The conductor suggested he should move, but the man objected on principle, and the woman declined to stir. A scene seemed imminent, which every one was preparing to enjoy, when the conductor whispered to her, 'You should always oblige a gentleman.' She appreciated the humor, and took a seat with a vacancy on either side."

He Knew.

Charles S. Mellen, at a dinner in Boston, said of a bankrupt:

"His bankruptcy was like that which the parent described."

"Pa, what's a bankruptcy?" a little boy once asked.

"And pa, who had been 'bit' that week, answered bitterly:

"Bankruptcy, my son, is where you put your money in your hip pocket and let your creditors take your wallet and coat."